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Book Reviews

THE LAW OF EMINENT DOMAIN. By Philip Nichols. Second Edition. Matthew Bender & Co., Albany, N. Y. 1917. pp. cclii, 1577. 2 vols. \$15.00.

The first edition of this work, published in 1909, was both smaller in compass and more restricted in scope than the present treatise. Its subject was confined to a discussion of the constitutional limitations upon the power of eminent domain. Within the sphere of constitutional law it was a book of distinct merit. But, notwithstanding the existence of a few notable books, the field for a complete treatise on the subject of eminent domain was open and inviting.

In the preparation of this work the author has used to advantage an extensive professional experience. The writing of his first edition shortly after graduation from law school strengthened his grounding in the principles of his subject. For the preparation of the second edition he has had noteworthy practical experience. During eleven years he was assistant corporation counsel for the City of Boston, and since his resignation from that office he has been retained by the State of Massachusetts to draft an act to provide a uniform method for the taking of land for public purposes.

We find in this new edition a well-rounded treatment of an important branch of the law. It seems especially strong on the procedural side, and accordingly of exceptional value to the profession.

W. C. J.

SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS. By Milford J. Thompson. Barnard and Miller, Chicago, Illinois. 1915. pp. xxv, 208.

The reviewer is at a loss what to say, and deems it safest to let the author speak for himself as to his purpose and conclusions:

"There is a universal violation of the law of sales in the present methods of delivering shares of stock, as they are always delivered to deliver the rights they represent in the issuing corporation's profits, business, and property. . . .

"The failure to make lawful deliveries of titles to the rights so represented by shares of stock in the issuing corporation's profits, business and property, is the cause of all fraud between corporations and their stockholders, and invites illegal combinations between corporations, in restraint of trade." p. xi.

"When a party accepts a deed or bill of sale or stock certificate,